

## PEARLINGTON WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT

### USE OF THE PUBLIC SEWERS

1. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, ground water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water or unpolluted industrial process water to any sanitary sewer.
2. Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as storm sewers or to a natural outlet approved by the Board. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the Board, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.
3. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
  - Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas
  - .Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either single or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanides in excess of 0.05 mg/1 as CN in the wastes as discharge to the public sewer.
  - Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and the personnel of the sewage works.
  - Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers or other interference works such as, but not limited to ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastic, wood, underground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and flashings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc. either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

4. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely waste can harm the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the Board will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treat ability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

- Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 120 F, (49 C).
- Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or whether emulsified or not, in excess of 150 mg/1 or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32 and 1 50 F, (0 and 65 C).
- Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of 3/4 horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Board.
- Any waters or wastes containing strong acid or pickling wastes or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
- Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances, or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Board for such materials.
- Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Board as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
- Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Board in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
- Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 8.5 or below 6.0.
- Materials which exert or cause:
  - Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sulfate).
  - Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions).
  - Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
  - Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
- Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- Any waste prohibited by Environmental Protection Agency standards 40CFR 403

5. All industrial and commercial process wastewater shall be pretreated prior to discharge to the public sewers, if necessary, in accordance with the provisions of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Bureau of Pollution Control, and/or the District, whichever is more stringent. The minimum pretreatment requirements are as follows:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Max. Concentration (mg/1)</u>
BODS	300.0*
Suspended Solids (SS)	300.0*
TKN	30.0*
Arsenic	0.05
Barium	5.0
Boron	1.0
Cadmium	0.02
Chromium	0.05
Copper	0.02
Cyanide	0.05
Lead	0.10
Manganese	0.5
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.08
Selenium	0.02
Silver	0.01
Zinc	0.05

\*BOD5, SS and TKN may be increased by written approval of the Board for limited periods of time.

As a condition for authorization to dispose of industrial waste through the public sewer system, the industrial applicant for a sewer permit shall provide the District with information describing wastewater constituents and characteristics, and the type of activity and quantity of production.

6. If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 5.4 and 5.5 of this Article and which in the judgment of the Board may have deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Board may:

- Reject the wastes.
- Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge into the public sewers.
- Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or
- Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating wastes not covered by existing sewer charges under the provisions of Section 5.10 and 5.11 of this article.

If the Board permits the pretreatment or equalization of wastes, flows, the design and installation of the plats and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the Board and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

7. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be required when, in the opinion of the Board, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amount or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredient; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of type and capacity approved by the Board and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

8. Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

9. When required by the Board, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Board. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

10. All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this ordinance shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. (The particular analyses involved will determine whether a 24-hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and Suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas PH's are determined from periodic grab samples).

11. No statement contained in this article shall be construed as preventing any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the District for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern.